The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 4097

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1745.

…e laſt arriv'd the Mails due from Holland *and* Flanders.

Peterſburgh, March 14.

THE Reſpect paid to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Tyrawley, ſurpaſſes any Thing ſeen here of that Kind; and is a Proof, as well of the great perſonal Merit of that Miniſter, as of the Regard ſhewn by her Imperial Majeſty to the King of Great Britain, his Maſter. M. Dallion, the French Am… has received new Letters Credential, in the …ſcribed by our Chancery; but, as this is our …is as doubtful as ever when he will be admitted …udience. The Prince of Heſſe Homburgh has …d Leave to make uſe of the Baths in Germany; …reported, Count Woronzoff, Vice-Chancellor, …ddily go to Aix-la-Chapelle and the Spaw. A …Silence reigns here, as to Affairs of State.

…n, *March* 12. Laſt Saturday Evening died here, …advanced Age, Counteſs Gyllenborg, the Lady …Count Gyllenborg, the Preſident of the Chan… Monday Count Finckenſtein, the Pruſſian Mi… had a private Audience of his Swediſh Majeſty; …he delivered a Letter from the preſent Elector …ria, notifying the Death of the Emperor, his …

…, *March* 20. We are informed, that the Spa… under the Command of the Count de Gages, …ed to Sinigaglia and Foſſombrone; and that the …Prince Lobkowitz are fortifying themſelves …Camp between Forti and Forlinpopoli. The …Troops in the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany are …anced to Mugello, in order to join the Au… It looks as if a ſpeedy Deciſion of the War …e made in this Country, where the Spaniſh In… ground daily. His Holineſs lately disbanded …, of whom, 1800 immediately liſted among …s of Count de Gages. There are great Com… the Duchy of Parma, on Account of ſome …ly arrived from Vienna.

March 30. It does not appear that his Ma…yeſtie, thinks at all of Peace; and the leſs, …on account of the Mediation offered by Ruſſia. …oſes, certainly, to open the Campaign by the …eat Month, with ſomething of Importance on …of Upper Sileſia. The new Field-Marſhals, …d Buddenbroek, are to command the Forces …o act in the County of Glatz. It is whiſpered …t there are three great Sources of Enmity be… Court and that of Vienna, viz. The refuſing …ointly with the new Elector of Bavaria and his …the reſolving to declare null and void the late …of Sileſia; and the inſiſting upon the Grand …being choſen Emperor. In order to be revenged …firſt, a new Convention is agreed on, between …and that of Munich. His Majeſty deſigns to …all Sileſia, in return for diſputing his Right to …yielded to him; and a Manifeſto is already in …to ſhew the Illegality of reſtoring the Acti… Vote of Bohemia in this Election. The M. …has received an Expreſs this Morning, which …ly diſpatched to his Majeſty in Sileſia; whence …luded his Letters were of great Importance. …nized Yeſterday, with all imaginable Expreſſions …the Birth-day of the Queen-Mother, who then …the 59th Year of her Age. We this Moment …at Field-Marſhal Count de Schwerin was ſeized …econd Fit of the Gout, juſt as he was ſetting …ake upon him the Command (under his Ma… the Army.

…ſburg, *March* 29. The Auſtrians have actually …gun Inroad into Bavaria, and done much Miſ…ief; the Heſſians are marched out of Quarters; …laſt Letters from Munich ſay, that they ſhall …aſſemble an Army of 40,000 Men, under the …d of the Prince de Saxe Hildburghauſen. His …Highneſs of Bavaria has publiſhed a long Ma…dated January 30, tending to juſtify the late Em…ove of Peace; and in which, under Pretence of …Derail of the Negotiations at Hanau, he labours …the Blame of the Continuance of the War on …Miniſter, who conducted thoſe Conferences …nce William of Heſſe Caſſel. His Serene High…ns to inſinuate, that he is ſtill inclined to Peace.

…ſort, March 31. The Day before Yeſterday the …illebois cauſed ſome Pieces of Cannon to be …before Konigſtein, and ſummoned the Garriſon to ſurrender; which, according to his Inſtructions from the Elector of Mentz, his Maſter, the Governor did; and Yeſterday, about Two in the Afternoon, he marched out with the Forces under his Command, which were about 550. The ſeizing this Poſt was a Point of great Importance to the French, who have promiſed, when they have no longer occaſion for it, to reſtore it *in ſtatu quo* to his Electoral Highneſs. We are very apprehenſive, that M. de Maillebois having taken this Caſtle, will hazard an Engagement, and endeavour to attack the Allies before their Succours come up.

Mentz, April 1. The French have begun to raiſe a Bridge of Boats at Biberich, a little below this City, in the ſame Place where the Allied Army had theirs in 1743. The French Army has been in Motion theſe two Days, and Marſhal de Maillebois has ordered a Camp to be traced out between Butſhbach and Arnſpurg, about four Leagues on this Side Wetzlar; where General Sommerfeld is poſted with Part of the Hanoverian Troops, which are extended from thence along the Banks of the Lahne to Wilmar. The Dutch, under General Smiſſiert, are cantoned from thence to Dutz; and the Auſtrians from thence towards the Mouth of that River, which diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine near Coblentz. The Duke of Aremberg's Head Quarters are at Hadamar, but it is uncertain how long the Allied Army will remain in that Poſition. The French are in Poſſeſſion of Konigſtein, and the Elector's Gariſon is already returned into this Town.

Hadamar, April 1. Our Troops are extended from this Place to Geiſſen, having the River Lahne before us, and all our Poſts very well retrenched. The Dutch Forces have received Orders to draw cloſer to the Auſtrians, in order to make room for the Munſterians, who are marching from Weſtphalia into the County of Weilbourg. At preſent the Hanoverians occupy the Town of Weilbourg, and extend themſelves to Wetzlaer. A grand Council of War is to be held here this Day at Noon, his Excellency Duke Aremberg having Intelligence, that Marſhal Maillebois is actually in full March towards Geiſſen, in order to paſs the Lahne there, and either fight us, or intercept the Troops from Munſter.

Hague, April 6. By Advice from the Confederate Army, the Duke of Aremberg had ordered the Right and Left Wings of his Cantonment upon the Lahne, to approach nearer the Center; againſt which, it was apprehended, that M. Maillebois was forming ſome Deſign.

To the Merchants trading to Africa.

Gentlemen,

THE State of the Trade to Africa will, in all probability, be decided during this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, one Way or other; that is to ſay, if due Care be taken, it may be preſerved and improved; but if it be neglected or poſtponed, I think it will be wholly loſt, and fall into the Hands of our Enemies.

I obſerve that the African Company, the Weſt-India Planters, Maſters of Ships, and even Landholders, have laboured to open the Eyes of the Publick, by ſhewing that this Trade is as the Root of a mighty rich and fruitful Tree, whoſe extenſive Branches ſhed their golden Fruit over the whole Britiſh Empire; and that if the Root, being a little out of Sight, be diſregarded, and fall to decay, for want of Culture or due Nouriſhment, it will be in vain to expect the Fruit from withered Boughs.

But I do not find that We, or any of Us, have ſtir'd at all in this momentous Affair, except it be ſome few, privately, the wrong Way, as I fear, to ſerve particular Ends of their own. If, however, there be any among us, who, without deſerving any ſuch Cenſure, have been ſo far miſtaken, as to ſtart needleſs Difficulties, I would only ask them, Whether there be not now, evidently, great, intricate, and expenſive Affairs enough in hand, to excuſe the Buſineſs of Trade being overlooked, without our combining againſt ourſelves?

I do therefore hereby exhort you all, who have Intereſt in this Trade, without any private and particular Bias, to exert yourſelves for our general Good. For altho' it be true, that we Merchants are but like Mouths, to taſte the Sweets of Profit, or Bitterneſs of Loſs, in the firſt Inſtance, and tho' we find by Experience, that thoſe who ſhould know better, have often neglected us, out of real or affected Ignorance of the Value, Vigour and Improvement, which their Poſſeſſions, like the Limbs, derive from our Acquirements and Digeſtion, yet we ought to beſtir ourſelves for our own immediate Intereſt.

The Occaſion of bringing the preſent Danger of the Trade to Africa under the Conſideration of Parliament, is the Petition of the African Company.

It is the Natural Intereſt of every Separate Trader to keep that Company poor; for the very ſame Reaſon as it is the Intereſt of every Trader, in every Branch, to ſuppreſs as many Competitors in the ſame Branch as he can, that the more may fall to his own Share. And yet that Company ſhall have no real Cauſe to ſay I uſe Them ill, tho' freely, in what I have to add.

That the Company firſt ſecured that Trade to this Nation is true; and that they have, for many Years, been at an immenſe Expence in preſerving the ſame, to their own Loſs, and to the Publick Benefit, nobody can juſtly deny: But that they had the Publick Intereſt, diſtinct from their own, more in View, in either Caſe, than any private Merchant has, I take the Liberty to doubt; and, conſequently, what Title they may have to a Recompenſe for paſt Loſſes.

That their Forts and Caſtles are as much their own, as any Man's Eſtate is his own, I take for granted; but their Poſſeſſions are ſo ſituated, and themſelves ſo circumſtanced, that it is no wonder they are willing to diſpoſe of them a great Pennyworth to a ſafe Purchaſer.

As to the real Value of thoſe Poſſeſſions, as they regard our Commerce, I will venture to queſtion, whether this Nation can, at preſent, afford to purchaſe them. This, however, I would not have wrote, had not the Company declared, in a Manner too publick to be recanted, that a little, nay, a very little Matter will content them.

Tho' to keep the Company poor is plainly our Intereſt; yet, if they are ſtarved to Death, there muſt be a richer new Company, or the Government muſt be the Company, or it muſt be annexed to ſome other powerful Corporation, or the French will have the Trade: Any of which would ſo evidently be the abſolute Ruin of our Intereſt, that it needs no Explanation.

There are many inconſiſtent Schemes talk'd of by Coffee Houſe and Theoretical Politicians; in anſwer to all which, I would ask this one Queſtion; Whether ever they knew any one Inſtance of Trade being forcibly diverted by Laws, or otherwiſe, out of the Channel naturally found, or made by itſelf, that ever it was not ruined; or would keep either the Old or New, or any other Courſe afterwards?

There has been, of late, a Diſtinction found out to this Effect; That the Forts and Caſtles are of Uſe as Marks of Sovereignty, but of no Uſe to Trade: This is lower than a Quibble, and was not invented, I dare ſay, by any Fair Dealer; for Sovereignty itſelf is of no Uſe upon a barbarous Coaſt, but for the Trade of that Coaſt; and therefore the Forts are of no other Uſe but for the Trade only.

If a Mark of Sovereignty would be ſufficient, we have nothing to do but ſet up a Poſt, with the King's Arms, in any unfrequented Place between Sillee and the Cape of Good Hope, and that will require no other Charge, but a new Poſt when the old one rots.

The Truth is, that without Forts and Settlements, we can have no African Trade at all. If any one ſays otherwiſe, I cannot wiſh him freſh woful Experience, but let him recollect paſt Times, and conſider the preſent; and whether Men of War can, and have been, always ſpared to protect every Trader, or to procure him ſpeedy Satisfaction for Depredations.

Therefore the grand Uſe of Forts is to preſerve the Trade itſelf. Over and beſides this, theſe Forts, even in their worſt Condition, have been of more Uſe for Twenty Years paſt, to ſeparate Merchants, in the Exerciſe of that Trade, than any other of our Fortreſſes in any other Part of the World.

For they afford Shelter from Pirates and Privateers; they furniſh Materials and Artificers, for repairing Damages; they receive on Shore, and relieve our ſick and wounded Seamen, ſometimes in great Numbers, and even our ſick Slaves; they furniſh Negro Proviſions, Wood, Water, Ballaſt, and many Neceſſaries; they reclaim and ſave our Ships, Cargoes, and Lives, when fallen into the Hands of the Natives; they have oppoſed and driven away Foreign Rivals, as far as they have been able, and have procured us Satisfaction for Inſults from them; they afford Warehouſe-Room for our Goods, when out of Demand, and furniſh us with Seamen in Time of Diſtreſs; all Matters of the higheſt Conſequence done, many of them *gratis*, the reſt on moderate Terms; without which, many a Voyage had been loſt.

The Company alledge other great Benefits done, by their leaving to us the furniſhing the Plantations, and

selling us Negroes on the Coast, to speed our Voyages: But these, I think, are at most but Conveniencies to both Parties, without any particular Merit on their Side.

To conclude, tho' we have nothing to do with the African Company in particular, let us, one and all, endeavour to get the Trade taken care of, while there is yet a Day left; and beware of changing the Course, for seldom cometh a better. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

An African Merchant.

IRELAND.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin has presented the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Wall to the Prebend of Wicklow, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Blachford, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, and Vicar of St. Warburgh's; and the Rev. John Lyon, A. M. to the Vicarage of Castle Knock.

We hear from Kinsale, that the Faulkland Man of War has taken, and brought into that Port a French Privateer of 14 Guns, and 130 Men.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, *of the* Boyne *Privateer, dated* Kinsale, March 17, 1744.

'On Sunday March 10, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, we saw a Sail bearing S. W. Distance about three Leagues, Wind S. S. W. We hauled the Wind; the Weather grew extremely thick and dark; at Nine she was within a Mile of us, upon our Weather-Bow. In Half an Hour we came within Gun-shot, and fired; she returned it by a Gun with Shot. We came up, and spoke to her in French: She first answered from St. Domingo to Nantz; and afterwards, from Brest to Sea: Upon which she gave us a Broadside; we returned it; and continued in Action until Half an Hour past Three in the Morning; we once set her on Fire in her Tops. She still continued to make an obstinate Defence, and several Times bore down upon us, in order to run us down; and once, being on board us, drove in our Starboard Cat-head, and endeavoured to carry away our Bowsprit. We then dropt under his Larboard Quarter, and gave her our whole Broadside; which we repeated, being very close to her. They then ceased firing, and called out for Quarters. We bid them bring too, which accordingly they did, with his Head to the Northward. It proved a fine clear Night during the Action; but about the Time the Prize struck, a most violent Gale of Wind came on, that we scarcely had Time to furl our Sails; and finding that we had received a Shot which came in below the Bend, in the Wake of the Fore Chains, was obliged to bring too with our Head to the Southward, to stop it; then wore directly, and had the Prize in Sight. We laid our Ship by under a Try Sail; and a little after Five, the Storm greatly increasing, the Prize hoisted several Lights, which we apprehended to be Signals of Distress. The Gale was so violent, that we were obliged to cut our Mainmast away before the Ship would wear; and shipping so much Water, was obliged to throw Six of the great Guns and Six Swivels overboard, and what Ammunition was upon Deck. Notwithstanding the Warmth of the Action, we had not one Man killed, and but four wounded. We expended in the Engagement 246 large Cartridge, and upwards of 1000 Small Arms; and our Officers, Seamen, and Landmen, behaved with great Bravery and Conduct in the whole Action. The Hand of God has deprived us of a fine Prize, which would have made our Fortunes. She was a large Ship, and we judge she mounted at least 24 Carriage Guns. She had Powder Chests fore and aft, and I rather think her a Spaniard than a Frenchman. By all we could perceive, she received several Shot between Wind and Water. The two last Broadsides we were close on board him, which we believe all took Place in her Hull. We heard several dismal Groans; one spoke in English, We have done, we have enough. When the Gale came on, his Sails and Rigging were so cut to Pieces, as were ours also, that he could not furl his Sails; and we observed the Ship lie along on her Broadside. By these sundry Accidents, and the great Violence of the Gale, we all conclude that she went to the Bottom when we lost Sight of her Lights.'

HOME PORT.

Deal, March 30. Remain the Duke Man of War, the Prince of Orange, Wescot, the Princess Mary, Osborn, for East India, and the Outward bound as per last.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter received from Cape Coast Castle *in* Africa, *dated* August 25, 1744.

'We had an Alarm about five Days ago, of a French Man of War being arrived in Axim Road, with an English Prize, taken at Bassam; immediately on hearing thereof, we advertized the English Vessels in Annamaboe Road, which consisted of Capt. Swimer, of Bristol, and Five Vessels from Boston and Rhode Island, who all came up and anchor'd under the Guns here. We have just now received a Letter from Mr. Dacres, your Chief of Dixcove, who says, the French Man of War, and the English Prize, are still at Axim, taking in Water; and that it is given out by the Man of War, that there are two other French Men of War to Windward, one of 70 Guns, and another of 60.—— There are eight French Men still ashore at Annamaboe, who, I am inform'd, are exulting on the Accounts of the French Man of War.'

Last Friday died, at his House in Featherstone Buildings, Holbourn, William Tilliard, Esq, a Gentleman of a large Estate.

Last Friday and Saturday a great many Horses and Recruits went thro' the City, in order to remount General Honeywood's Dragoons now in Flanders.

Last Friday a Woman was found drown'd in a Pond near Sir George Whitmore's, but no Marks of Violence appear'd about her.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph preached before his Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, &c. at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

This Day the Yachts appointed to carry over the Duke of Cumberland, will fall down the River for Harwich; and To-morrow Morning his Royal Highness will set out for that Place, in order to embark for Holland, in his Way to Flanders.

And 'tis said the same Yachts and Convoys will bring over his Excellency the Earl of Chesterfield.

M. Bellisle and his Brother have sign'd their Parole of Honour, but still reside in Windsor Castle, and at their own Expence.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Charles Saunders to be Captain of the Gloucester, a Fifty Gun Ship, launched last Week at Deptford.

Last Saturday Morning Mr. Miles Pollard, a West India Merchant in Shad Thames, was married at the Tower to Miss Knowles, Daughter of the late Mr. Knowles, a wealthy Malt Factor at Erith in Kent.

BANKRUPTS.

John Roak, late of Chertsea, in the County of Surry, Bargeman, Dealer, and Chapman.

Tillotson Laycock, of Brigg, in the County of Lincoln, Draper.

Moses Moravia, late of Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, London, Merchant and Chapman.

Thomas Kiddall, late of the Parish of Weston, in the County of Hertford, Meal-man and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	10	51	Evening 11 16

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 182 3-4ths. South Sea, 107. Old Annuity, Nothing done. New ditto, 109. Three per Cent. 89 1-4th. Ditto 1743, 89. Ditto 1744, 89. Ditto 1745, 87 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, Nothing done. India Bonds, 1 l. 8 s. to 9 s. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 15 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, Nothing done. Equivalent, Nothing done. Tickets, 11 l.

African-House, March 28. 1745.

A General Court of the Royal African Company of England, is appointed to be held, at this House, on Wednesday the 3d of April next, at Twelve o'Clock, on Special Affairs.

R. Spence, *Secretary.*

This Day is Published,
(Price Sixpence)

A Table of the Land Tax, at 4 s. in the Pound, paid by every County in England and Wales, in the Years 1702 and 1744, proportioned and divided into 513 Parts, according to the Number of Members sent to Parliament, with the Square Miles contained in each County; also the Number of Members sent from Scotland, and their Proportion to the Land Tax; together with the Allowances to the Collectors, Clerks, and Receivers, and the Nett Money paid into the Exchequer.

Printed for, and sold by J. Millan, near Whitehall, and M. Cooper in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,

1. The History of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, from 1741 to 1744.
2. Millan's Establishments of the Army and Navy, with large Additions, for 1745.
3. A Fan of the British Fleet, as they lay in Hieres Bay, One Shilling plain, Two Shillings coloured, the most beautiful Thing that ever was published of its Kind.

THIS is to give Notice to the Officers and Company of the Saltash Privateer, Capt. Christopher Huddy, who were on board at the taking the Tartan Privateer, and to the Officers and Company of the Warren Galley Privateer, Capt. John Huddy, who were on board at the taking the Prize the Two Brothers and Sister, and all others who continued on their Duty according to their Articles, that their Shares or their Representatives, may receive their Shares of the Produce of the said Ships and Cargoes, at the King's Head Tavern, the Corner of Tower Street, on Wednesday next, the 3d of April, from Ten of the Clock, till Twelve in the Forenoon. And such as are not then demanded, may be entered at the same Time and Place, the first Wednesday in every Month for one Year.

This Day is Published, Price 1 s. 6 d.
In Folio, proper to bind with Annesley's Trial.

THE TRIAL at large of Mr. Heath, on an Indictment for Perjury, before the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, before the Right Hon. Michael Lord Marley, Lord Chief Justice; the Hon. Michael Ward, and Arthur Blennerhassett, Esquires, the other Judges of the said Court, on Friday the 8th of February, in Hilary Term, and in the 18th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second, &c. Wherein are contained the Arguments of the Witnesses, the Pleadings of the Counsel on both Sides, and the Charge given by the Court to the Jury.

By a Gentleman of the L. A. W.

Printed for H. Pemberton, at the Buck in Fleet-street; and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day at Noon will be Published, Price 1 s.

AN Enquiry into the Conduct of Admiral M——N. Being Remarks on the Minutes of his Court Martial, and other incidental Matters.

Humbly addressed to the Honourable House of Commons.

By a Sea-Officer.

Printed for W. Webb, near St. Paul's.

This Day is Published, Price One Shilling and Six Pence,

(Neatly printed in Folio, on the same Size and Letter as the Trial between the Right Hon. the Earl of Anglesea and the Hon. James Annesley, *Esq;)*

THE Genuine Trial at large of Mr. Heath, upon an Indictment for Perjury (the only remarkable Cause) before the Lord Chief Justice Marley, and the other Justices of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, February 8, 1744; with the Pleadings of the Counsel on both Sides; the Opinions of the Judges, and the Masterly Pleadings of the Council in Behalf of the Crown, to put off the Trial till next Term.

Printed for C. Corbett, at Addison's Head against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street; and J. Harris, at the Looking-Glass and Bible on London Bridge.

Where may be had,

I. The same Trial, printed in a Pocket Size, Price 1 s.
II. The Trial at Bar between the Right Hon. the Earl of Anglesea, and the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; Price 5 s.

This Day is Published,

NUMBER I. Of the 5th Volume of

THE *Harleian Miscellany*; Or, a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Tracts and Pamphlets, as well in Manuscript as in Print, found in the late Earl of Oxford's Library:

CONTAINING,

I. A true Description and Direction of what is most to be seen in all Italy, MS.

II. The Speech of the Earl of Argyle, Competitor with Earl Morton for the Chancellorship, in the Parliament of Scotland, the Thirtieth of September, 1641.

III. Copies of two Papers written by King Charles I.

IV. A Copy of a Paper, written by the same, at York.

V. The Earl of Strafford characterised, in a Letter to a Friend in the Country.

Printed for T. Osborne, in Gray's-Inn; and J. Hinton in Ludgate-street.

There is now in the Press, and will be speedily printed with all Expedition,

LETTERS and Memorials of State, in the Reigns of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, King Charles the First, Part of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and Oliver's Usurpation. Written and collected by Sir Henry Sydney, Knight of the Garter, Deputy of Ireland, and Lord President of Wales, the famous Sir Philip Sydney, and his Brother Sir Robert, Lord Governor of Flushing, and Lord Chamberlain in the Reign of King James: Robert, the second Earl of Leicester, Ambassador to the Kings of Denmark and France, and Lieutenant of Ireland in the Reign of King Charles I. Philip Lord Viscount Lisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the Authority of Parliament, and one of the Council of State in the Commonwealth; and of his Brother Col. Algernon Sydney, one of the said Council of State, and Ambassador to the Courts of Denmark and Sweden; and by the other Secretaries of State with whom they held a Correspondence. Also containing a Relation of the antient State of Europe, the Characters and private Memoirs of the most eminent Persons in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Also Accounts of the Treaties between the Spaniards and the States-General, and Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, Denmark; the private History of King Charles the First, with other remarkable Transactions, both at Home and abroad, during those Times, not hitherto known. All transcribed from the Originals at Penshurst Place, the Seat of the Earls of Leicester; and from his Majesty's Collection of Papers and Records for Business of State.

By ARTHUR COLLINS, Esq;

Proposals are delivered, and Subscriptions taken in by T. Osborne, Bookseller in Gray's Inn; and by the Booksellers in London. Books are printed more than already subscribed for.

LONDON: Printed for M. Cooper, at the *Globe in Pater-noster Row.*